

TYPIFICATION OF THE GENUS *FORESTIERA*  
(OLEACEAE)<sup>1</sup>

In preparing the treatment of the genera of the Oleaceae of the southeastern United States, I found it necessary to determine the type of the genus *Forestiera*. Two different species have already been chosen as the type, and the problem was to discover which one was correct. *Forestiera acuminata* (Michx.) Poir. was designated by Britton and Brown (Ill. Flora ed. 2. 2: 278. 1913) and by A. Rehder (Bibl. Cult. Trees & Shrubs p. 576. 1949) as the type of the genus while M. C. Johnston (Synopsis of the United States species of *Forestiera* (Oleaceae). Southwestern Nat. 2: 141. 1957 [1958]) maintained that the type species is *Adelia porulosa* Michx. After reviewing the literature, however, I have reached still another conclusion.

The genus *Adelia* was described by Patrick Browne in 1756 (Civ. Nat. Hist. Jamaica p. 361), but he listed only the polynomial "ADELIA I. *Foliis obovatis, oppositis; spicillis alaribus* [sic]; *cortica cinereo*," and made no binomial combination. He did, however, include a short description and an illustration of the male plant (Tab. 36, fig. 3) which he said was "common in the low gravelly hills eastward of *Kingston*."

Michaux (Flora Boreali-Americana 2: 223. 1803) adopted the name *Adelia* ("ADELIA. Brown.") and described three species, making the proper binomial combinations. These species were *Adelia porulosa* ("HAB. in maritimus Floridae"), *A. ligustrina* ("HAB. in fruticetis Illinoensibus, Tennesée, &c"), and *A. acuminata* ("HAB. ad ripas fluviorum Carolinae et Georgiae). Browne's plant was not named by Michaux.

Willdenow (Sp. Pl. ed. 4. 4: 711. 1806) proposed the name *Borya* for the genus, and listed "*Adelia Mich. amer. 2. p. 223*" in synonymy. He included 4 species in his treatment: *Borya cassinoides* Willd., based on Browne's description and also a Richard specimen ("*Habitat in Antillis*"); *Borya porulosa* Willd., based on *Adelia porulosa* Michx. ("*Habitat in maritimis Floridae*"); *Borya ligustrina*, and *Borya acuminata*. Willdenow, therefore, included Michaux's three species in his treatment, but,

<sup>1</sup> Continuing a series of miscellaneous notes and papers on the flora of the southeastern United States made possible through the interest and support of George R. Cooley and a grant from the National Science Foundation.

in addition, described and named Browne's plant upon which the genus *Adelia* was based. The name *Borya* Willd., however, was a later homonym of *Borya* Labill. (Liliaceae).

*Forestiera* was the name proposed for this genus in 1810 by Poiret (Encycl. Méth. Suppl. 1: 132. 1810) who cited both *Adelia* Michx. and *Borya* Willd. in the synonymy. Among the four species listed by Poiret (op. cit. 2: 663–665. 1811 [1812]) are *Forestiera cassinoides*, based on *Borya cassinoides* Willd. and Browne's description and figure ("Cette plante croît aux Antilles. (Herb. Richard.)") and *Forestiera porulosa*, based on *Borya porulosa* Willd. and *Adelia porulosa* Michx. ("Cette plante croît dans la Floride, sur les côtes de la mer.").

It is clear, then, that Patrick Browne's plant bears the specific epithet *cassinoides*, (not *porulosa*). Moreover, since this is the species upon which P. Browne's *Adelia* is based (and therefore also *Borya* Willd. and *Forestiera* Poir.) it should be considered as the type of the genus. Since *Adelia* L. (Euphorbiaceae) has been conserved over *Adelia* Browne, the correct name for the genus is *Forestiera* Poir., but the type remains the same.

The type species of the genus *Forestiera* is *Borya cassinoides* Willd. (= *Adelia cassinoides* (Willd.) O. Ktze. = *Forestiera cassinoides* (Willd.) Poir.).—KENNETH A. WILSON, GRAY HERBARIUM AND ARNOLD ARBORETUM.

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A NEW RHODODENDRON STATION IN MAINE.—As a result of an intensive botanical and horticultural study of native *Rhododendron maximum* colonies in Maine and New Hampshire, one hitherto unreported stand has come to our attention. Professor Elwyn Meader of the Department of Horticulture, University of New Hampshire learned of it first and called it to the attention of the senior author.

A visit was made by the authors and notes taken on November 4, 1957. This is a very small colony consisting of rather uniform plants standing about 2½ feet high and covering an area about 10 feet long and 6 feet wide. It is situated a short distance in from the north shore of Horn Pond, Acton, York County, Maine, and is not more than ¼ mile from the Maine-New Hampshire boundary. The environment is a mixed forest on a gentle south-facing slope. Deciduous species predominate but some large trees of *Pinus*